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On the Progressive Paralysis of the Different Classes of Nerve-cells in the Superior Cervical Ganglion. J. N. LANGLEY and W. LEE DICKINSON, Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 47, March, 1890.

Pursuing their previous studies on the paralysis of the nerve-cells in the superior cervical ganglion by nicotin, (see review in AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, Vol. III. p. 372), the authors present in this paper evidence to show that the various effects of stimulation of the cervical sympathetic nerve are unequally influenced by the action of this drug, and therefore conclude that the different classes of nerve cells concerned, are not affected to the same extent at the same time. They worked with rabbits, cats and dogs, and the induction current was applied to the sympathetic nerve on the distal side of the ganglion so that the impulse must pass the ganglion to produce its effect. They recognize the following reactions upon stimulation of the nerve: (1), Retraction of the nictitating membrane; (2), Protrusion of the eyeball and opening of the eye; (3), Turning the eye (under certain conditions); (4), Dilation of the pupil; (5), Constriction of the small arteries of the ear, conjunctiva, and of various other parts of the head; (6), In the dog, dilation of the small arteries of the gums, lips and some other parts of the head; (7), Secretion of saliva. In making these experiments, the nicotin was given by intravenous injection, either in doses sufficient to abolish all the reactions from the sympathetic and then the order in which the various reactions returned upon recovery from the drug was noted; or the reverse process was pursued. Smaller doses being given, and the order in which the reactions were abolished, noted. The order of recovery was found to be the reverse of the order of paralysis. As bearing on the immediate question it may be repeated that Langley had previously found that in the cat the secretory cells on the course of the cervical sympathetic were more easily paralyzed than the secretory cells on the course of the *chorda tympani*; that in the dog the reverse was the case; finally that on the course of the *chorda tympani*, the cells associated with the secretory fibers were paralyzed before those associated with the vaso-dilator fibers. In the final tables the effects of stimulating the sympathetic are arranged for each animal,—rabbit, cat, dog,—in the order in which they disappear under nicotin. The absolute time intervals are short, not more than a few minutes as a rule, and many of the effects disappear apparently at the same time, but some of the effects are regularly abolished sooner than others. In the rabbit for example the withdrawal of the nictitating membrane disappears first and the constriction of the blood vessels of the ear last. In the cat the first is the secretion from the submaxillary gland, and the last, the withdrawal of the nictitating membrane. In the dog the dilation of the arteries of the bucco-facial region is first, and the last the constriction of the blood-vessels of the submaxillary gland. While the authors admit that tonic stimuli reaching the several regions by nerve fibers other than the sympathetic may influence their results, they nevertheless consider the differences in reaction just mentioned to be due to an unequal paralyzing action of nicotin upon the nerve cells of the superior cervical ganglion.

Ueber den Nachweis der Unermüdlichkeit des Säugethiernerven. H. P. BOWDITCH. Archiv f. Anatomie und Physiologie, Physiol. Abthl. 1890.

In a previous investigation the author showed that prolonged stimulation of a motor nerve did not cause fatigue in it. The strength of stimulus was such as to tetanize the normal muscle with which the nerve was connected, and the muscle was then kept quiet by the action of curare while the stimulus was continuously acting on the nerve. On recovery from the curare the final tetanus was preceded by single

contractions of the muscle and then an imperfect tetanus. This paper bears on the question whether these first reactions of the recovering muscle are due to changes in the muscle or in the nerve during the experiment. The work was done on dogs and the simple method was used of comparing the reaction of the muscles on recovery from curare first, when the nerve was continuously stimulated during the interval preceding recovery and next when it was not so stimulated. Under both conditions the muscle reacted in the same way, and it was therefore concluded that the peculiar reactions were independent of any changes in the nerve due to stimulation, and were muscle phenomena only.

Twelve Lectures on the Structure of the Central Nervous System, for Physicians and Students. By DR. LUDWIG EDINGER. Second revised edition, with 133 illustrations, pp. 230. Translated by W. H. Vittum, M. D., edited by C. Eugene Riggs, M. D. Philadelphia and London. F. A. Davis, 1890.

It has long been felt among those interested in these matters that a translation of the "*Zehn Vorlesungen*," or as it was rechristened in the second edition "*Zwölf Vorlesungen*," of Edinger would facilitate instruction in the finer anatomy of the nervous system in this country. The gentlemen who have made the English version have been conservative in all matters. The nomenclature is that of the English anatomies. No notes are added to the original, and the same illustrations appear in the English that are to be found in the German edition. The English book has more pages owing to the use of larger type and a somewhat smaller page. The contents of Edinger's original book is already familiar and it needs only to be added that the second edition contains some results of the author's studies in the comparative anatomy of the brain, especially that of the fibre tracts; these results have on several occasions been reviewed in this JOURNAL. This translation forms probably as compact, consecutive and practically useful a treatment of the subject as we have in English.

Macroscopic Vocabulary of the Brain with Synonyms and References. Prof. B. G. WILDER.

This pamphlet, which appears so far as we can judge *sumptibus auctoris*, was presented at the last meeting of the Association of American Anatomists held in Boston, Dec. 29, 1890. It contains something over 200 terms which the author recommends for use in the macroscopic description of the brain. They are for the most part mononymic paronyms (*i. e.* words adopted into a modern language without essential change) arranged in alphabetical order and followed by references to standard publications where they are defined by use.

II.—PSYCHIATRY.

RECENT LITERATURE OF GENERAL PARALYSIS.

By WILLIAM NOYES, M. D.

PRODROMAL STAGE AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS.

The Early Stage of General Paralysis. CHARLES F. FOLSOM, M. D. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, September, 1889, and the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1889, CXXI, p. 349.

Dr. Folsom's article deals with a stage of general paralysis that has been very little touched on in the books; and the asylum physician rarely,